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 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1911
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Settlements throughout the
East.

No. 16,647 號七十四百六千六萬壹第 日二十初月七年三統宣 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1911. 一拜禮 號四月九年一百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a30-5]

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[a135]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a798]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1911.

JAPANESE criticism of the administration of Korea under Governor-General Terauchi continues persistently, though it is somewhat difficult to pick out any specific charges.

Generally speaking, the criticisms have for their basis a lack of flexibility in the Government—a tendency to apply hard and fast rules which are expected to cover all conditions, however exceptional.

It is on this account that Governor-General Terauchi's administration has come to be called "salvo rule."

Yet such an administration strictly follows Japanese principles.

Whether from a lack of competent officials or

from another cause, laws and regulations in

Japan are worshipped more in the letter than in the spirit.

Regulations are expected to be obeyed exactly, any deviation by subordinate officials being followed by a reprimand.

The result is that when any exceptional circumstances arise the Japanese official is quite at sea as to how to deal with them.

Never having been taught to rely upon his own discretion or use his own judgment he is apt to apply hard and fast rules to all matters no matter what their nature.

It is now being passed by

scrupulous of their own nationals. So cautious, indeed, has their administration been that even contact with Japanese thought has been guarded against, the party of Koreans which recently visited Japan only receiving a reluctant permission to tour the country after numerous applications. From one point of view such a cautious attitude deserves commendation. If familiarity with Japanese criticisms of the Korean administration serve but to maintain Korean unrest, with sporadic insurrections as the outcome, then the precautions of the Japanese are really humane safeguards against attempts which can but prove useless. Japan has

got a firm hold of Korea to allow the Koreans to believe that that hold is only nominal would be criminal folly. However much sympathy may be theoretically felt for nations "rightly struggling to be free," actual facts often show that such struggles are more productive of suffering and misery than benefit. It is complained that the Korean administration has spread optimistic reports which are not warranted by facts.

Thus, it is held that the alleged complete pacification of the Koreans and their reconciliation to Japanese rule is not an attempt to blind the Japanese to actual conditions, at least a sign of the blindness of the Korean Administration to actual facts. It is pointed out that it is absurd to suppose that a nation with a long history like Korea, a nation which was at one time the tutor of Japan and which later resisted more or less successfully Japanese attempts at conquest, should so easily and so quickly be reconciled to loss of independence. This is no doubt true, but it is yet to be proved that the Administration is deceiving itself, however much it may be intent on deceiving other people. The very fact that the Japanese critics complain of a high-handed policy in Korea seems to show that the Administration is well aware of the actual conditions. The Administration may, in fact, be considered as having adopted a policy of suppression. It is suppressing public opinion among the Koreans and adverse criticism of its policy among the Japanese, as far as is possible. Of course this latter part of its policy cannot be extended to Japan itself, but as all newspapers containing articles considered subversive of Japanese ascendancy are prevented from entering Korea, the Administration is practically able to keep a very tight hold over public opinion, even among its own nationals. The alternative to this is the free expression of opinion among Koreans and Japanese alike in the Peninsula, with the result of bringing the Administration into contempt and a continuation of the unrest, which, as pointed out above, the authorities desire to guard against. The futility of attempting to suppress volcanoes turns on man's comparative weakness when confronted by great natural forces. If it were possible for man to suppress volcanoes instead of allowing them to deal death and destruction around, it would certainly be wrong for him to allow any theoretical principles to stand in his way. Japan is certainly capable of suppressing any insurrection in Korea, but if she thinks that insurrection may be avoided by a more or less strict control over public utterances and writings, then she is obviously taking the better part. To carry fire and sword over the Peninsula would certainly be to awake a storm of criticism. To avoid this course by somewhat stringent measures of control should be certainly considered by the critics as the lesser of two evils. The point to be considered is whether the Koreans are worse off under the present Administration than they were under the old régime. It is only in very exceptional cases that a nation is superior to its Administration; in the vast majority of cases a nation joins the Government most suited to it. To contrast the administration of one country with another is therefore to contrast the idiosyncrasies of the nations themselves. The only fair test for the advance of nations is to compare succeeding forms of Government, and until critics of the Japanese Administration in Korea can show that there has been a retrograde movement, their animadversions lose

point. In many respects the Japanese criticisms of the Administration of Korea resemble the foreign criticisms of the Japanese Administration in the early years of Japan's foreign intercourse. There is the same fallacy as to the ease of reforming everything at a blow, the same grumbling as to discrimination, the same bickering as to enactments. It is curious to reflect how indignantly the charge of discrimination was denied by the Japanese *vis-à-vis* foreigners, representations from all bodies have been made

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, has been appointed to act as Official Receiver in Bankruptcy during the absence of Mr. G. H. Wakeman on leave.

The Directors of the Bilingual Rubber Co. recommend a final dividend of 30 per cent., making 100 per cent. for the year ended March 31st. They propose to transfer \$14,750 to reserve (making the fund \$20,000) and to carry forward to next account \$26,476.50.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. J. H. Kemp to be Crown Solicitor, vice Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Mr. P. M. Hodgson to be Assistant Crown Solicitor, with effect from the 1st September, 1911.

A Peking native paper says the Imperial Government is much annoyed at the mysterious disappearance of the cashiered Shanghai Taotai Tsai. The Government is resolved to make the Nanking Vice-roy and Soochow Governor responsible for the Taotai's disappearance. Probably their Excellencies will have to make good, the public fund which the Taotai has misappropriated.

His Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, has by Commission signed by him, and dated the 15th day of August, 1911, appointed Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, to be a Commissioner to adjudicate oaths and take declarations, affirmations, and attestations of honour in the Court, and a Commissioner for taking acknowledgements by married women of debts to be executed by them so long as he shall hold the office of Registrar.

The Colonial Treasurer's financial statement for the month of June is published in the *Gazette*. It shows the balance of assets and liabilities on May 31st to have been \$1,540,727.06. The revenue in June amounted to \$619,065.56, and these sums total \$2,159,792.62. Deducting the expenditures for June, which amounted to \$523,604.01, the balance stands at \$1,631,188.61. The statement of assets and liabilities shows the total assets to be \$7,308,328.86, and the total liabilities \$5,677,140.25, which leaves the credit balance before mentioned.

When the readiness with which the Chinese detect spurious coins is remembered, it would appear to be almost an impossibility for a native to be imposed upon with base metal. But one was completely taken in last week, and in the old, old way by a confidence man. The victim was asked by the stranger to pawn a ring, which he said was gold, and was persuaded to leave a bundle of clothing as security. Arrived at the pawnshop the man was informed that the ring was brass, and when he returned to the place where he met the "confidence" man, both man and clothing were missing.

At the High Court, Ipoh, a young man named Harry Jennings, lately an assistant in the employment of Messrs. Aylesbury & Garland, was charged on four separate charges of forging and using share transfers and certificates in the Lamdon Rubber Co., Ltd., whereby he had defrauded a chatty of about \$15,000 or \$16,000. Prisoner pleaded that his intentions were not fraudulent. He was in great financial difficulties owing to the slump in rubber, and borrowed the money in the hope of being able to repay it. Mr. Justice Woodward sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A notice in the *Gazette* states that the importation of morphine, cocaine and compounds of opium into Macao is prohibited: (a) Unless they are intended for medicinal purposes, in which case importation can only be made in virtue of a licence issued by the Superintendent of Opium in Macao, specifying the quantity and declaring that such articles are intended for medicinal purposes; (b) Unless they are intended for re-exportation, in which case importation can only be made in virtue of a licence issued by the Superintendent of Opium in Macao, specifying the quantity to be imported and declaring that such articles will upon their arrival here be deposited in the Government Store.

LAST YEAR'S FINANCIAL DEBACLE AT SHANGHAI.

Messrs. Noel Murray & Co. of Shanghai in their latest piece goods report state:

The unfortunate holders of the many dis-

honoured native orders that have been in existence

now for considerably over 12 months, and num-

bers of which should have been paid, with the help of the funds advanced last year to the former

Taotai to the amount of Taels 3,500,300, under

the Loan Agreement, have recently received a

small dividend or payment on account obtained

in the realisation of some of the assets of

three of the defaulting Native Banks, as

follows: The Ching Yuen Bank made a

distribution of 6 per cent., the Chi Yen Bank

11 per cent., and the Shao Kong Bank 12 per

cent. It is to be noted the late Taotai, who is

reported to have abandoned, having failed to

make good his accounts with his Government,

was entrusted with Taels 3,500,000 for the purpose

of ensuring payment of Native orders in the

hands of foreign banks and firms during the

crisis last year, but he appears to have used

about Taels 1,490,000 only in that way and to

have made other uses of the balance Taels

2,000,000; as for instance, lending money to the

Native banks, in which his accounts were at a

low ebb, at a high rate of interest. The above

facts help in part to show how unsatisfactory

the financial condition of Shanghai still is

and at the same time they throw a

little light on the forces at work that

make the money side of business transactions

so difficult and the reinstating of

confidence and credit almost impossible.

Representations from all bodies have been made

to the Chinese Government to secure

the early payment of the debts.

One person was killed, five were seriously

injured and taken to hospital, and twenty-

five sustained minor injuries.

LAST YEAR'S TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

A tram-car derailed and overturned at a

sharp curve at Lewisham.

One person was killed, five were seriously

injured and taken to hospital, and twenty-

five sustained minor injuries.

LAST YEAR'S TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

An official note declared that the disturb-

ances are degenerating into insurrection.

The movement is spreading with a character

rather revolutionary than economic. The

movement is determined to secure order.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1911.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

At last the Legislative Council has been adjourned *sine die*, and there will be a little interval, possibly extending to a month, in the passing of Ordinances. As already pointed out by me, the present year has been an exceptional one with regard to the number of new measures introduced and passed, with the result that Hansard for 1911 ought to be a more bulky volume than its predecessor.

For a Bill that was regarded as non-controversial the Opium Amendment Ordinance introduced a week ago and passed on Thursday produced a remarkable amount of discussion. An interesting phase of the opium trade was presented by the Hon. Mr. Hewitt who drew attention to the likelihood of the valuable transhipping trade in Persian opium in Hongkong being killed as the outcome of the measure under discussion, and as Government was candid enough to admit that it did not know everything on this subject, some good was done by the intervention of the hon. member. Still, as has been already remarked, if that trade is to be killed in the fullness of our affection for China, the official majority can work the guillotine. An instance of this was forthcoming at the previous meeting of the Council, when by the detection of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, the Government found itself in a minority by six to seven. Still the amendment was not carried. His Excellency the Governor declared it lost, meaning thereby that he himself voted against it and added his casting vote. It was one of the little incidents which made the opposition chuckle as they realised their strength.

The Fukulam reservoir is still giving the Colony food for thought. The subject again came before the Sanitary Board on Tuesday, and the feeling of uneasiness which the many references to this water at meetings of the Board has created was not removed by the fact that the report on the water had not been laid before members. After all, there is no good to be gained by blinking facts. If the water is not all that it should be, if it cannot be kept free from contamination, then its use has to be discontinued or steps have to be taken which will safeguard its purity. Money may be considered an obstacle, but it should not be, as the health of the community is the first consideration.

The question of the hour in the Colony is: What shall we do with the surplus cash which the Treasurer of the Coronation Celebrations Fund at present holds awaiting instructions for its disposal? The announcement that the meeting of subscribers which takes place to-morrow is to be held at the City Hall instead of the Committee Room in the Supreme Court suggests that a large attendance of subscribers is anticipated. The report of the proceedings ought to make an interesting reading, because no method of disposing of the money is likely to be unanimously approved. Probably Mr. Bowley's proposal has the best chance of being adopted, because it will be most strongly advocated. I fancy, than any other scheme, and as the general body of subscribers seem indifferent as to the ultimate use of the money—so long as it is devoted to some public purpose—the plan which is most strongly advocated is likely to win most support.

Several complaints have reached me during the past fortnight that bathing parties have been ordered away from beaches at Stonecutters Island, and that it has been intimated by soldiers carrying out these instructions that only the bathers by the rifle butts is available for civilian bathers. I do not know who is responsible for this order, which deprives the public of bathing beaches which they have been accustomed to use as long as the oldest resident can remember. This question, it may be recalled, was raised in the Legislative Council about three years ago when a Bill to amend the Stonecutters' Island Ordinance of 1889 was under consideration. The General Officer Commanding the Troops on that occasion, gave the Council the assurance that the powers acquired under the new Bill were not intended to apply to bathing-parties. His Excellency went even further and said: "We don't want to prevent anyone bathing. As a matter of fact, this will be rather to the advantage of bathers, as the sampan people come there just where parties want to bathe and throw rubbish overboard." I remember suggesting at the time, that this public right ought to have been expressly protected in the Bill, for the reason that otherwise new officers at Stonecutters may remain ignorant of the fact that the public have any right whatever to bathe there. This appears to be exactly what has happened, and at the request of several members of the public who have long been accustomed to bathe in the waters now buried, I have pleasure in drawing attention to the promise publicly given on July 8th, 1909, by Colonel Darling E.E., who at that time was in temporary command of the Troops, and accordingly had a seat on the Legislative Council.

The sweet pea is the latest ally of the health crusaders, and it is claimed to be a valuable agent in the prevention of consumption. "The sweet pea has one great virtue," said the manager of an exhibition opened in London in connection with the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, "it drives the flies away. Where there are sweet peas there are no flies and where there are no flies the danger of spreading consumption is considerably lessened." I wonder if we may expect the sweet pea cult to make any advance in this part of the world. It would be pleasant to learn that it not only drove flies away but also scared the mosquitoes.

RODERRICK RANDOM

COMPANY MEETING.

WILLIAM POWELL LTD.

The annual meeting of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., was held at the Company's office, Des Vieux Road, at noon on Saturday. Mr. H. J. Gedge presided, and there were also present: Messrs. G. C. Moxon (director), F. T. Chappel (manager), F. Ellis, A. S. Ellis, J. M. Wong and E. Mauric.

The Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, The balance sheet has been in your hands some time, and with your permission I will follow the usual custom and take it as read. The balance at credit of working account is £4,610.36, as against £4,656.67 last year, which your directors consider fairly satisfactory, taking into account that during the year under review our real was higher than ever in the history of the Company; moreover, in the process of making many changes in the personnel of the staff, which will ultimately benefit us, heavy charges were incurred in the way of passages, etc. Such expenditure of course is non-current. Your board is of opinion that after careful investigation they have succeeded in effecting considerable economies in the management of the business without in any way impairing its efficiency, and the benefit of these economies will materialise, it is hoped, in the near future.

Of the net profit, £3,118.59, it is proposed to write off £4,036 for bad and doubtful debts, £2,000.00 from fixtures and fittings, and carry the balance, £657.63, forward to next account. It is still thought advisable to further write down fixtures and fittings, for when we take possession of our new premises it is possible they will not be worth much to us.

Whilst on the subject of our new premises I am pleased to inform you that the work of reconstruction is being pushed rapidly forward and as far as can be seen at present, we shall be able to take possession in the early Spring of next year: the building will be a fine one, equipped with every modern improvement and most suitable for our business. Our manager after a careful stock-taking declares our stock to be clean and up to date, and the value put upon it represents its true value. Our London Buying Agency has been improved, our discount is greater, our shipments more prompt, and the general expenses less. On the whole, therefore, your directors hope, without being unduly sanguine, that when we next meet, given normal conditions of trade in the meantime, that they may be enabled to lay before you a more satisfactory balance sheet.

With reference to the anonymous letter which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the night of the 29th of August, I think some reference should be made to the criticism contained in such letter, although usually speaking anonymous letters are not worthy of reply. With regard to the suitability of the premises that we propose to occupy from the Spring of next year, this matter has received the most careful and anxious consideration of the Board and of your Managers both past and present, and the unanimous conclusion comes to is that the premises, when they have been thoroughly renovated and prepared for the purposes of a store (as has been arranged) will be eminently suitable for the business to which they are dedicated. No other premises anything like so suitable have offered, except at enormous rents, and what has this Company for the past few years has been the excessive rent paid for the premises occupied. Touching the pleasant suggestion that the Directors should forego their fees, there is an old saying that the "Labourer is worthy of his hire," and although it is true that the Company has gone through bad times during the last two or three years, this in no way lightens the work or responsibility of the Board. On the contrary it has enhanced them, and your directors venture to think that had it not been for their close and unceasing attention to your affairs matters might have been in a very much more unsatisfactory condition than they are to-day. It is greatly to be hoped that the corner has been turned, and that the Company may once more be put on a paying basis. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put to the best of my ability.

There were no questions.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the report and accounts as presented by adopted.

Mr. A. S. ELLIS seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. A. S. ELLIS, seconded by Mr. WONG, Messrs. H. J. Gedge and G. C. Moxon were re-elected to the directorate.

Mr. H. Percy Smith was reappointed auditor, on the motion of Mr. Moxon, seconded by Mr. MAURIC.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS INTO CANADA.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

That a system of direct fraud to secure the entry of Chinese to Canada, on the ground that they were merchants and that this exempted them from the head tax, has flourished at Vancouver since 1907, is one of the main findings in a voluminous report by Mr. Justice Murphy, of British Columbia, which has been laid before the Canadian House of Commons.

The Collector of Customs, Mr. Bowell, while found negligent in regard to Chinese immigration, is exonerated from wrong-doing, and reference is made to the great demands upon his time. The charges against the Hon. William Templeman and the Liberal Executive of Vancouver are found to be entirely without foundation, but it is declared that Mr. T. R. McInnes was guilty of intrigue with Gordon Grant and the Chinese interpreter, David Lew, the object being to serve personal ends.

LOCAL SPORT.

SWIMMING AND WATER POLO.

At the V.R.C. on Saturday afternoon the Club team, the winners of the Water Polo Shield, met a team chosen from the rest of the teams entered in the competition. The afternoon was rendered more interesting by the promoting of a swimming, a diving and a plunging match, in each of which events there were numerous competitors and a keen competition. The attendance was small, but had the programme, short as it was, been advertised, there is little doubt that there would have been a larger number of spectators.

FOUR LENGTHS.

T. Logan 1
H. J. White 2

In this event the swimmers "wont all they know" from the word "go," and Logan succeeded in defeating White by a touch. It was a very fast race, and enthusiasm ran high in the final length when the champion could not shake White off. The latter, it must be said, put up a very creditable performance. And so did the winner, for he succeeded in lowering the local record which he himself established last year. His time on Saturday was 62.15 seconds, and his previous time 63.15 seconds.

FANCY DIVING.

T. Logan 1
J. M. A. Remedios 2

PLUNGING.

R. C. Witchell, 554 feet 1

A. S. Ellis 2

WATER POLO.

The sports concluded with an exceptionally fast and interesting game of water polo between the Shield winners and a strong team selected from the rest. From start to finish the game was, as one of the spectators put it, "full of moving incident." In fact, there was not a slow period in the match. The ball was sent rapidly from end to end, and the keepers of both goals had their work cut out to keep their strongholds intact. In the final stages of the match A. S. Ellis was successful in passing the keeper of The Rest, and in recording the one and only goal scored. The V.R.C. team have thus ended the season without a defeat.

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE v. KOWLOON.

This league match played at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon resulted in a win for the home team by 67 shots to 63.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

Despite the threatening nature of the weather the first open-air concert of the season held at the Volunteer Parade Ground on Saturday night was a decided success, and the large audience which assembled with the twofold object of assisting the widow and family of the late Private Taylor and of enjoying a well-selected programme appreciated the excellent entertainment provided. Coloured lanterns gave a pleasing effect to the appearance of the ground. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I. opened with popular selections from "The Dollar Princess," and was heartily applauded. Captain Lammert was in good voice and gave a finished rendering of "Love, could I only tell thee," but did not comply with a demand for an encore. A gratifying reception was accorded Miss Gordon, whose mezzo-soprano voice was heard to advantage in "The Slave Song," and she had to respond to an enthusiastic recall. There are no greater favourites on the local concert platform than Surgeon and Mrs. Schofield, and on Saturday they scored another success in the duet "There was a time" from "The Gondoliers." They concluded with an encore.

Mr. W. A. Haunill was well suited in Kipling's "Pay, pay, pay," and was heartily greeted. Selections from "Lohengrin" by the band brought the first part to a close, and the interval was pleasantly filled with dance music. The second part of the programme was commenced with selections from "The Arcadians," after which Mr. H. J. Jones contributed a highly appreciated solo, being followed by Mrs. A. G. Gordon, whose rendering of Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" was most impressive notwithstanding the trying atmospheric conditions. By this time rain was falling, but fortunately it did not involve the curtailment of the programme. Professor Gonzales violin solo delighted the audience.

Others of their countrymen followed their example, and by-and-by they acquired the entire property. There is no doubt that if Frenchmen had a better business instinct, and worked as hard as the Germans the result would be different. Why do not Frenchmen learn German as Germans do French and English? Behind the vast army of German waiters, restaurateurs and hotel-keepers is to be found another Teutonic army of business employes and bankers. These stationed here send for their brothers and their cousins, and any other relation who is seeking employment, and so all of them make money out of the Frenchman. Frenchmen are free to do as much in Germany; unfortunately they are not made of the same enterprising metal, so are made to suffer through their own inertness.

A FAMOUS AERONAUT.

The symptoms of cholera will then follow. The work of the disease is swift and mostly fatal, the victims generally living only a few days after they have caught it. It is infectious and is claiming four or five fresh victims daily. Up to August 24th, 72 cases occurred and during the preceding ten days 7 deaths resulted. The Chinese authorities have detailed four medical officers of the public hospital to make a house-to-house visitation, and have marked each infected house with a notice warning people thereof.

Another peculiarity of this epidemic is that so far none in their prime of life, ranging in age from 18 to 48 years, have fallen victims thereto. Taotai Meng has reopened for the treatment of these victims the public hospital which was closed on the extinction of the plague, and has arranged with Consul Matsumura to enlist the services of a Japanese professional as adviser.

PARIS LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

PARIS, AUGUST 11TH.

LANDIT FAIR.

Though the students of the University of

a Hague. His wife met a similar fate in 1819, though she had frequently accompanied her husband on his adventurous ascent.

THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

While admitting that the Morocco crisis has

greatly improved, general opinion in France is

not so sanguine that a prompt settlement of the

difficulty is in sight. The very fact that the

discussion is going to continue, or, more pro-

perly speaking, is going to begin in earnest,

and the certainty that it will be exceedingly

long, are sufficient indications, observes *La**Liberte* that this final outcome, of which certain

optimists talked so precipitately, is yet far off.

It is not at Paris that a rapid conclusion can be

talked of. It is at Berlin, and there only, that

the solution which, now is seen in the distance

can be hastened. There is a great deal yet to

be done; on both sides—that of M. Cambon

and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter—the wish to

succeed is sufficiently pronounced for it to be

possible to contemplate a positive result.

RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The Governor-General of French West

Africa proposes to spend £6,000,000 in railway

and harbour construction in the French Sudan

and Senegambia; it is only now possible to un-

derstand such a vast scheme, as it is only with

in the last few years that sufficient information as

to the interior has become available. The

French plan in some respects follows the Britis

in Nigeria, which has proved the best for the

development of tropical countries which in busi-

ness lies in the export of raw materials to

Europe.

THE HEAT WAVE.

The heat, which continues to be unbearable

in this city, has caused further discomfort and

numerous deaths throughout the week.

There is no improvement in the water

fountain. Cholera prevails at Marseilles and

two cases of cholera have been discovered in

Paris. By way of saving the lives of citizens,

a campaign against the common fly has been

begun in France. Flies are dangerous at all

times, but especially so when an epidemic

threatens. Dr. Liveran, of the Pasteur In-

stitute, declares that the chief precaution to be

taken is to protect food and drink, especially

milk for children, from the contact of flies. He

advises all concerned the free use of sticky

paper, and also the placing of saucers containing

whey, to which has been added a solution of

formal (formic aldehyde) in the proportion of

one part to ten. Wherever you see a fly

endeavour to kill it; show such propagators of

epidemics no mercy whatsoever. The more

flies you kill, the more you will be reduc-

ing the death rate which at this time of the

year is particularly alarming.

CHESS.

In order that a knowledge of their favourite

game should penetrate among the younger

generation, conscious as they are of the impor-

tance of chess in building up character and

forming the mind, French chess players have

just presented a quaint petition to the Minister

of Public Instruction, hoping thereby that he

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS COMPOUND, MARINE Lot No. 42, PRAYA EAST, for Storing Coal, &c. Apply to N. MODY & CO., 54 and 55, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 4th September, 1911. [1104]



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until NOON of FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1911, for the letting of the whole or part of the third (top) floor of the New Government Offices.

Particulars of the accommodation to be leased and the conditions of leases, which will date from the 1st of October, can be ascertained at this Office.

Each Tender should bear on the cover "Tender for Lease, New Government Offices" and must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions, should the Tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [1105]

NOTICE.

ON the 7th September, the Undersigned will buy off and take over the whole business of Messrs. YUE LOONG SHING KEE, SANG LOONG, and SAN SANG, Preserved Ginger Merchants, of 355, Shanghai Road, Mong Kok, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, and also their Canton Branch, YUE LOONG CHAN, including their Trade Mark, all Furniture, Fixtures, deposits for Goods ordered and all interests belonging to the said business, &c. &c.

After having taken over the said business we shall use the same names with an addition of the words "W. KEE."

All accounts owing by the said firms and debtors, guarantees against them before the 7th September, shall be settled by Messrs. CHIU SOON YIU and LI HOI S NG, their managing partners, or partners themselves.

Customers are hereby informed that their Orders for Goods will receive the same consideration and attention as before.

HOF YICK TONG,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1911. [1106]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AIDEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA," Captain E. P. Martin, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, TO-DAY, the 16th Sept. 1911, at 11 A.M., taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOULTAN," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London, (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marsella and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "EGYPT," due in London on the 28th Oct., 1911.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 4th September, 1911. [1107]

WANTED.

WANTED, position by a GERMAN, over ten years' experience in Export and Import Trade in Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Replies will be treated strictly private.

Apply— "COMERCIALE," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 14th August 1911. [1027]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ORDINANCES of HONGKONG, 1865 to 1886,

IN THE MATTER of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A Second Dividend of \$15 per cent. has been declared in the above Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned dividend of \$15 per cent. may be received at the above-named Company's Office, No. 92, Des Voeux Road West, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1911, or on any subsequent date between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., except on Saturday up to 1 P.M.

Creditors applying for payment must produce any Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes or Securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form.

Dated Hongkong the 31st day of August, 1911.

LAU SHU PAK, Official Liquidator.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day transferred our Agency in Hongkong and Canton to Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LTD., who are hereby authorized to Sign as Agents all documents relating to the business of the Company. The Office will continue to be for the time being in Alexandra Buildings.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LTD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [1093]

INTIMATION

**LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO.,**
(TELEPHONE 97.)

SPORTS DEPT.

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SPALDING'S
RAMSBOTTOM'S
AND
JAQUES'

TENNIS
RACKETS
FROM \$8.00 TO \$20.00

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WHITE ALPACA, per piece of 30 yards,

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [1088]

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DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1911. [1133]

SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]

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DEERRINGTON, 7-Roomed House, Peak Road, beautiful situation.
For Terms, apply to—

C. SCHEOTER,
Care of MEERS, GARRELS, BONNER & CO.,
King's Buildings, IIrd.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1911. [1923]

ON SALE

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of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1910.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

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On Fixed Deposits:

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For 6 " 3 " "

For 3 " 2 " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager,

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1911. [441]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.
Apply— CHATER & MOY,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [892]

TO LET.

GODOWN, NO. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Immediate possession. Apply— "Y. Z.", Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

TO BE LET.

ON or about 1st March, 1912.
SHOPS and OFFICE, in Alexandra Buildings, adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary, at present occupied by Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 29th August, 1911. [1077]

TO LET.

NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.
"CREGGAN," 39, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [113]

TO BE LET—OR SOLD.

A HOUSE, on Barker Road.
Apply to— DENISON, RAM & GIBBS, Hongkong, 30th August, 1911. [1079]

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA to be Let from 1st January, 1912.
GODOWNS in Mason's Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 13th July, 1911. [627]

TO LET.

GODOWN, NO. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor Chater Road. Very central position. FURNISHED 5-ROOMED BUNGALOW Robinson Road, To Let, from 1st November, for about 12 months, with Tennis Court.

HARTING and RODGATE, near The King's Park, Kowloon.
No. 7, DUDDELL STREET, 1 Godown.
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No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).

BEACONSFIELD.
No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.
FOR SALE—Top Crest, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

NORTH BORNEO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting was held on the 7th August when there were present: Messrs. W. G. Darby, (chairman), P. Breitag, J. Bruce Chan To Pin, Chan Tuan, Dr. H. F. Conyngham, Mr. W. S. Cox, A. Johnston, W. D. Jupp, Kay Su Tong, Lam Man Cheng, F. E. Lease, Kuan Yuk Kwong, O. K. Nielsen, P. Nelze, Capt. F. Semblil, Mr. Leong Han, Soh Siow Boi, Low Chlow Hop and C. H. Boer.

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[56]

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assists nature.

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"The Lance" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation." Mothers and interested persons are referred to the booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Comprehensive Guide to the Feeding of Infants, and the Treatment of Colds, Fevers, Convulsions, and the like." Post free application to Benger's Food Ltd., Utter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by
Druggists, etc., everywhere.

[56]

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[76]

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BOUNDED VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, January to June,
1911. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911.

THE FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

A Mukden correspondent sends to the *Peking Daily News* the following observations on the recent floods:

In the second week in August, after some very hot and depressing days, we had forty-eight hours of continuously heavy rain, which caused much damage to compound and house walls. So many walls have fallen that sections of the city and suburbs look as though there had been recent bombardment. Mukden builders always justly pride themselves in their excellent tiling, and the roofs of most houses are very secure, but now one hears, on all sides, a tale of woe, as hardly a house or shop escaped bad looks and fallen ceilings. The oval lime plastered roofs also fared badly, as the late swells of last spring, which were very heavy, thawed by day and froze again at night, making the lime roofs full of small cracks and the tiled roofing to be very porous, and, in fact, the weather conditions this year have been unusually destructive to all buildings. The debris washed down from the vast areas of treeless hill-sides is in larger quantities than ever. Floods, wash-outs on all the railways, fields submerged, villages and crops ruined and many new districts buried with sand and silt, whilst others, more remote from the hills, have rich deposits of mud. Usually when the northern half of Manchuria suffers from excess of rain the other has too little or the reverse, but this season first the north, then the south have each had too much water, though the greater part of the farm-lands are above flood level, yet much corn has been destroyed. Heart-rending stories are constantly coming in stating that whole farmsteads have been swept away and villages wiped out. The peculiar point is that there has been comparatively little rainfall at one time, that is for any number of days, rather than in ordinary years there would not have been serious damage done with so little actual rainfall, but it seems that owing to the enormous falls of snow in March and April, whose melting filled the earth and all the wells and springs have been yielding water in extra force ever since. Rains which have fallen in the mountains have quickly rushed to the plains and the waters have not sunk into the lower regions as usual.

The railway lines have all had bad wash-outs, nearly all in unexpected places, and without the usual warnings. Engineers, watching the rain gauges, never dreamed that enough water had fallen to cause trouble, when down came freshets from various directions, doing great damage. Mukden city has been cut off for days, the four lines all having breaks and no mails coming through. The S.M.R. to Dairen made the first connection.

POISE OF THE JAPANESE WOMAN:

SECRET OF HER CHARM AND GRACE.

The foreign tour which used to be looked upon as "travel" can hardly be regarded in light of a great self-educated.

To be able to speak with authority on the places she visits, the woman writer gives herself infinite pains to understand the soul of the people of the country she explores.

The American novelist and essayist, Helen Gardner—now Mrs. Selden Allen Day—has lately been visiting Japan in order to study the real inner life and aims and objects of the Japanese people, as well as to further her own knowledge of sociological questions. Some of her interesting views on the Japanese woman are related in the *Washington Sunday Star*. "There is no study as fascinating as men and women," says Mrs. Day, "no matter what their race or colour, their religion, or their ideals of government."

"We Americans have a brave reputation for penetrating into foreign lands and getting over an incredible amount of ground. But how few really take the trouble to understand even the surface signs of alien civilisation! After living in Japan for several years I began to realise that I was just beginning to comprehend the motives, sympathies with the obstacles, and to appreciate the really fine points of the Yankees of the East. Colonel Day and I lived in various parts, in the large cities and the rural districts, and we studied and took counsel with the leaders of thought. But to go through a country hurriedly, live at an hotel, inspect perhaps the palaces, the temples and the public buildings and look down patronisingly at the street scenes is not the way to gain any useful knowledge, though it is, of course, a pleasant and diverting manner in which to take a cutting."

Mr. Jupp—Have we any means of ascertaining the names of the present Committee serving?

Mr. Darby furnished this information.

The election of the Committee then took place. The members elected to serve on the Committee were:—Messrs. Breitag, Aston, Bruce, Chan To Pin, Nelze, Darby, and Wardrop.

Mr. Breitag—I propose we re-elect Mr. Wardrop as Secretary.

Mr. Bruce—I second that.

Upon a show of hands Mr. J. Nimmo Wardrop was re-elected as Secretary.

Mr. Darby—Has anyone a counter resolution to propose?

Mr. Johnston—I think that seeing there is such a large planting community on the West Coast it is important that they should have a representative on the Committee—the East Coast simply is represented at present.

Mr. Lease—I have no authority to speak on behalf of the West Coast planters, but a member from there would be very seldom here to attend to the business of the Chamber. I consider them well represented in their Association.

Mr. Darby—One of the main objects of this Chamber is to have a body of men on the spot who can take any urgent subject and deal with it immediately, and I do not think that you would find any member on the West Coast who could give the necessary time that would be required to attend this Chamber's meetings regularly. As a matter of fact every member is fully posted up to what transpires at the meetings and it is always up to any of them to write to the Secretary if they wish anything brought forward. In this connection it occurs to me to state that during the year we have circularized as far as possible what is going on, but if any members could suggest any other method by which matters of importance could be more fully or more conveniently communicated to them we should be pleased if they would let us know, because our one desire is to keep members of the Chamber fully interested in what is going on."

There being no other business,

Mr. Nielsen proposed, and Mr. Breitag seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed unanimously.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES IN JAPAN.

An interesting legal point concerning marriages contracted by foreigners in Japan is being discussed. The case in point is that of Mr. Fred D. Fisher, United States Consul-General at Mukden, who was married at Nagasaki in 1902, while acting as Vice-Consul there. Mr. Fisher was married by a Methodist missionary, and the marriage was certified by the United States Consul, this course having to be taken because Japan being a pagan country, marriage was not a religious but a civil contract. Four years later Mr. Fisher discovered that, two years before his marriage, Japan had passed a law making marriage a contract. The effect of this has been to render illegal about forty British and American marriages. Mr. Fisher decided to re-marry on his first furlough, and has done so. With regard to the other cases, it is reported that complications as to "heirship" are likely to arise. Already comes the report of a pending dispute involving a large estate in California, a difficulty of succession having arisen from the fact that an American—who married in Japan died before legalizing the marriage in his own country.

A WHITE ANT-PROOF TIMBER.

THE CYPRESS PINE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Perth (W. A.) correspondent of the *Times* of Ceylon writes:

In tropical countries the degradation of the white-ant is as familiar to most people as anything possibly could be. Large sums of money have been allocated in various Eastern dependencies of the Empire to stimulate research work which may result in an exterminator of the dread termites being formed. So far, however, success has been recorded. There are palliatives, but at best these are mere stop gaps. A timber able to resist white-ants, has long been wanted, and now it appears to have been found in the great north-west of this State. So important is the subject that no excuse is necessary for detailing the virtues of the Cypress pine, for such is the name given to the tree which produces this extraordinary wood.

Mr. C. Young has lately reached Perth from the north-west, where he located a belt of Cypress pine. I asked Mr. Young to tell me all about it, and his reply was:

"The timber growing on my land is what is generally known as Cypress Pine (*Callitris robusta*) and grows, in many instances, to a height of 80 feet and upwards, with a diameter of 24 feet. The area is situated 40 miles from the Port of Wyndham, the most northerly port of Western Australia. The western boundary of the area is only some ten miles from a navigable arm (that is, up to ten feet of the dead low tide) of the Cambridge Gulf. The grain of the timber is very close and works up to a fine satin-like polish; one of its special features is that it does not warp, twist or shrink in the process of drying or seasoning. It is not only white-ant proof, but is the most valuable timber known for use in the construction of jetties and wharves where the teredo plays such havoc with other woods. I have long resided in the north-west of the State, and the white-ants there are as plentiful as anywhere in India, Ceylon, or the Straits, and I can emphasise strongly the imperviousness of the Cypress pine to the termites. Many of the telegraph poles used in the northern territory between Port Darwin and Pine Creek are of Cypress pine, and have been erected thirty-nine years and are as sound as a bell today. In white-ant infested countries, the Cypress pine is of unique value for railway sleepers. There is, of course, its value in the manufacture of furniture and internal decorative work of houses. It lends itself in both cases to astonishingly beautiful results. There is no fear of the timber being exhausted. On the area referred to I estimate the present cutting capacity at 300,000 loads of 600 feet per load. Unlike most forest areas the cutting of the already marketable timber would not mean the extinction of the forest. Millions of young pines in all stages of growth are there to take the place of those cut. The Cypress pine only grows in its natural state in the white-ant infested area. The pine forests are found over an enormous territory of the north of Australia, but at present, owing to inaccessibility, many of these forests are commercially of little value."

"How," I enquired, "about the forests in the Cambridge Gulf?"

This is the best located so far as accessibility to the markets of the world is concerned. It is only ten miles from navigable water."

"What would you do to ship it, either cut or in logs?"

"The easiest way would be by means of

of sailing vessels of light draught. It might be more advantageous to ship the timber in logs, so they could be cut at port of destination according to local requirements. For constructional purposes, in connection with houses, stores, factories, etc., in tropical countries, the timber has, in my opinion, no equal, and I understand that at Port Darwin there are many buildings which were erected of this timber many years ago and are still in a solid state."

"There is no study as fascinating as men and women," says Mrs. Day, "no matter what their race or colour, their religion, or their ideals of government."

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THE HORNE'S OLD VAT

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This vat was started by the late Robert Thorn of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

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1 Anglo-Sumatra ...	5s 6s 9s
1 Aye Kuning ...	1s 1s 1s
1 Banteng ...	4s 4s 7s
2s Batang Malaka ...	1s 1s 2s 3s
1 Batu Caves ...	22s 23s
1 Batu Tiga ...	6s 9s 7s
1 Beaufort Borneo ...	16s 17s
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1 Edinburgh ...	7s 10s 9s
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1 Goleconda ...	7s 7s
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1 Kapar Para ...	13s 13s 14s
1 Kepitigala ...	10s 12s 12s div.
1 Kepitigala ...	11s 12s 12s div.
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BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1911 der OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD, der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.
Canton, 15. Dezember, 1910. [1403]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im Jahre 1911 durch den OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD und die HONGKONG DAILY PRESS erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.
Pakhoi, den 20. Dezember 1910. [1433]

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SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
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FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. Od. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

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PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 17th Nov., at 1 P.M.

The S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 26th Oct., at 1 P.M.

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TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
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YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1911.

COMPANY MEETING.
MOUNT AUSTIN (JOHORE) RUBBER ESTATES (LIMITED).

The annual meeting was held on the 8th inst. at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate-place, London, Sir Ernest W. Birch, K.C.M.G., presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Henry Gunter) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report. He said that the Mount Austin Estates, together with a sum in cash amounting to £30,000, were acquired by the company as from January 1, 1910, from the vendors, the East Asiatic Company, for a considerable payment wholly by the allotment of 250,000 fully-paid shares. Detaching this sum of £30,000 and the seven shares necessarily subscribed for by the signatories to the memorandum and articles, the sum of £219,993 was left, and it appeared in the balance-sheets as the cost price of the property. The balance of profit remaining was £13,255, and it was now proposed to pay a first dividend at the rate of 1s. per share. He was pleased to be able to say that the estates were in first-class order and that there was every prospect of the original estimates of yield being exceeded.

The estimate for the year ended December 31 last was £9,500, and during that period 47,500lb. of rubber were harvested. The estimated yield for 1911 was 65,400lb. and during the first six months ended June last the actual production, notwithstanding the exceptional drought experienced in February and March, had already exceeded 32,100lb. A large number of young trees were brought into bearing and there was every prospect that the output for 1911 would considerably exceed the estimate.

The directors continued to receive the very best reports in regard to the condition of the estates. Mr. John Turner, who was at that time a director of the company, visited the property in January last, and expressed great satisfaction in regard to its condition. The manager estimated that the production for the current financial year—from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912—should be 22,000lbs. After that date it should very rapidly increase. The manager's estimates were as follows:—For the financial year commencing April, 1912, when approximately 2,030 acres should be in bearing, 237,603lb. for the year commencing April, 1913, 436,000lb. and for the year commencing April, 1914, 612,000lb. It was apparent, therefore, that the shareholders were assured of large and increasing profits, even though the market price of rubber fell in the future to as low a figure as the most cautious might predict. The directors had under serious consideration a scheme for the acquisition of adjoining properties, and if it were carried out it would result in the company's becoming possessed of one of the most important and extensive rubber estates in the Malay Peninsula.

Mr. J. Maden Mygda seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.**PAYING FOR STRIKES.**

It is a well-recognised fact that for some considerable time past the working expenses of the shipowner have been steadily increasing. He is now face to face with additional cost as a result of the successful strikes of seamen and dockers. The simplest method of putting things right is, it will be said, for owners to put up their freights. This is more easily said than done, although it is what has already happened in several instances. Some of the Liver-pool lines engaged in regular trades have, for instance, intimated to their customers that in consequence of the increased cost of labour it has become necessary to advance freights. Some of them, indeed, remark that the increase in expenses has arisen at foreign as well as at home ports. It is some consolation to know that the process has not been confined to these islands, but obviously it has the baneful effect of increasing the shipowner's disbursements all over.

There are bodies much more fortunately placed than shipowners in meeting a difficulty of this kind. The labour troubles at Liverpool and Manchester were promptly followed by an intimation by the port and dock authorities that certain charges would immediately be raised. In London, before the labour troubles had reached their acute stage, the Port Authority had already notified that certain of its charges would be advanced by 7½ per cent. The thing can in their case be done by the stroke of the pen. It has to be remembered, no doubt, that port and harbour authorities are not engaged in making a profit. On the other hand, a little sympathy may well be readily passed on because of the conditions under which its business is conducted. It may be doubted, indeed, whether to a considerable extent the shipowner will not find that recent events mean a permanent addition to his expenses.

EXEMPTION OF NEW BURDENS.

At the recent meeting of the Anchor Line, Mr. Francis Henderson gave some idea alike of the effects of the strike and of the increased burden of taxation brought about by recent legislation. He stated that the concessions made to the companies' men would involve an extra cost in the working of its steamers of £15,000 a year. It is quite clear that such an amount cannot be recouped, at all events, immediately. Mr. Henderson apparently sees this, for he went on to say that the directors would endeavour to meet this additional expenditure by the introduction of economies in all departments, wherever possible. It would doubtless have been more agreeable to have announced that the loss would at once be made good by putting up passenger rates and freight charges. But in the trades in which the Anchor Line is engaged there is, among other things, foreign competition to be considered.

Mr. Henderson told his audience what the Workmen's Compensation Act has cost his company. The extension of that Act to seamen means, he said, in the company's case an annual sum equivalent to 9d. in the pound on the amount for which the company is assessed to income-tax. In the event of the National Insurance Bill becoming law, he estimates that a further charge will be involved, equal, as nearly as possible, to 1s. in the pound on the amount already referred to. That is to say, workmen's compensation, national insurance, and income-tax combined would represent a charge on the assessed income of the company equal to 2s. 6d. in the pound. Although he declared the National Insurance Bill to be inappropriate to the sea service, Mr. Henderson says he deplores of making any impression on the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

PRINTING.

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

PRINTING WORKS

turn out the best Printing at Reasonable Price

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 12.15 p.m. The recent typhoon is still shown over S.E. China as a well-marked depression.

The barometer is falling in N. China. It has risen moderately at the Formosa Channel stations.

Pressure has given way considerably in Japan the depression lying over Manchuria yesterday having reached the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains relatively high over the S. part of the China Sea.

Strong monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.26 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST.

* Hongkong & Neighbourhood,

Formosa Channel ... S. winds, strong

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

* W. and S.W. winds, strong, squally, thunder-storms.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

September 3rd—At A.M.

Station.	Wind.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.
Viostock	7 a. 29.73 71 91	—	0	0
Nemuro	6 a. 29.73	ENR 3	0	0
Hakodate	29.73	—	0	0
Tokio	29.81	NW 1	0	0
Koohi	29.88	S.W. 0	0	0
Nagasaki	29.86	NW 1	0	0
Kagoshima	29.87	S. 1	0	0
Osshima	29.83	NE 1	0	0
Naba	29.74	N 2	0	0
Ishijima	29.85	—	0	0
Bonin Is.	29.85	—	0	0
Chefoo	29.86 88 79	NE 1	0	0
Weihaiwei	29.86 88 79	NE 1	0	0
Hankow	29.73 85 76	SW 3	0	0
Kiukiang	29.70 82 87	SW 5	0	0
Shanghai	29.64 79	1 or 2	0	0
Gutzaif	29.64 79	SW 2 or 3	0	0
Sharp Peak	29.52 77	SW 4 or 5	0	0
Amoy	29.50 79	SW 4	0	0
Swatow	29.67	—	0	0
Taihoku	29.67	—	0	0
Taichu	29.67	—	0	0
Hsinan	29.67	—	0	0
Koshun	29.67	—	0	0
Pescadero	29.55 81 77	W 2	0	0
Canton	29.55 81 77	W 3 or 4	0	0
Hongkong	29.59 77 93	W 3 or 4	0	0
Vict. Peak	29.53	W 3 or 4	0	0
Gap Rock	29.53	W 3 or 4	0	0
Macao	29.60 80	W 3 or 4	0	0
Wuzhou	29.60	—	0	0
Holbow	29.60	—	0	0
Pakhoi	29.67 92	SW 1	0	0
Tourane	29.76	2	0	0
C. St. James	29.91 79	SW 4 or 5	0	0
Apurri	29.77 77</td			

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

AMERICA, German str., 5,233. Feldmann, 2nd September—Shanghai 27th Aug., General Hamburg-American Line.

ANHUI, British str., 3rd Sept.—Canton.

BENVENUTO, British str., 2,509. R. Kroble, 2nd September—Singapore 27th Aug., General Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774. C. Jurgenson, 2nd Sept.—Haiphong and Howlong 1st Sept., General—Johnson & Co.

COWRIE, British str., 3,155. W. Jackson, 2nd September—San Francisco and Yokohama 24th August; Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

HANGHANG, British str., 3rd Sept.—Canton, Kowloon, Gorman str., 1,292. C. Rosifsky, 1st September—Bangkok 23rd August, Rice and Timber—Huttenfelder & Swire.

KUMSANG, British str., 3,077. Wheeler, 2nd Sept.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 28th Aug., General—Indo-China S. N. Co.

LUCILLE, German str., 1,189. W. Tanhard, 3rd Sept.—Kohlschang and Howlong 2nd Sept., Rice and Wool—Butterfield & Swire.

MARIE, German str., 1,169. H. Schultze, 2nd Sept.—Seigun 30th August, Rice—Johnson & Co.

SUSANG, British str., 1,776. M. Picknell, 3rd Sept.—Wakamatsu 25th and Moji 26th Aug., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SUNGKIAN, British str., 987. M. Mathias, 2nd Sept.—Haiphong 30th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173. L. Hussey, 2nd Sept.—Hongkong 20th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YU SHUN, Chinese str., 1,079. C. Westerland, 2nd September—Chefoo 27th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES

2nd September.

ARCADIA, British str., for Europe, Ko.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., for Vancouver.

FOOTSTAND, British str., for Singapore.

HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

YUNTSANG, British str., for Manila.

3rd September.

AMBRIA, German str., for Singapore.

ANHUL, British str., for Shanghai.

CHOWTAI, German str., for Bangkok.

DALIN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

FUKUJI MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

FUKUCHI MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

KUEICHIKO, British str., for Swatow.

LYEMOON, German str., for Saigon.

MOVUNE, German str., for Swatow.

TAOMON MARU, Japanese str., for Newchwang.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Kumgang* reports: Wooding.

tonoon in Bay of Bengal.

The British str. *Moquin* reports: Wooding

to Tung Ying, fresh Easterly and S.E. wind,

heavy Easterly swell; Tung Ying to Hong-

kong, fresh Westerly wind and sea, fine and

clear weather.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVED.

Per *Kueichang*, from Bangkok, Mr. Spafford.

Per *Kuangtai*, from Calcutta, Mr. Messrs.

Gibb, Forrester and Farrier.

DEPARTED.

Per *Huayang*, for Swatow, Mr. G. Steinheiser

and Mr. G. Morgan; for Foochow, Mrs. Sutherland and 2 children, and Mr. E. L. Denis.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL

The T.K.K. str. *Chicago Maru*, with U.S. mail, arrived at Yokohama on the 26th ult., sailed for this port on the 28th ultime, and is due to arrive at this port to-morrow.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Algonquin* sailed from San Francisco on the 22nd ultime on route to Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The E. & A. str. *Athlone* from Sydney, &c., is due on Manila on the 4th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on the 25th ultime, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL

The C.P.R. Co. str. *Montreal* arrived at Moji at 2 p.m. on the 28th ult., and left again at 2 p.m. on Tuesday for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at noon on the 31st ult.

The C.P.R. Co. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 23rd ultime o.n.

THE GERMAN MAIL

The I.G.M. str. *Gneisenau*, carrying the German Mail, with dates from Berlin of the 9th ultime, left Colombo on the 27th ultime p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS

The N.Y.K. str. *Inaba Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 25th ultime, and is expected here to-day.

The H.A. Linie str. *Seria* left Singapore on the 30th ultime a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The str. *Copri* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant.

The str. *Glenfarg* expected here on the 8th instant.

The Bank Line str. *Kumeric* left Kobe for Moji on the 1st inst., en route for Hongkong.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bingo Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 25th ultime, and is expected here on the 12th inst.

The American & Manchurian Line steamer *Mattope* passed the Suez Canal on the 22nd ultime, and is due here on or about the 15th instant.

The str. *Glenfarg* passed the Suez Canal on the 22nd ultime, and is due here on or about the 24th inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 19th ult., and is due here on or about the 27th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Buyo Maru* sailed from Honolulu for Hongkong on the 26th ult., and is due here on or about the 29th inst.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL

August 1st—*Antilechus*, *Bonaventure*, *Buelow*, *Ceylon*, 4th—*Agamemnon*, *Aki Maru*, *Austria*, *Caledonia*, *Dimbula*, *St. Patrick*, 6th—*Seria*, 11th—*Starwara*, *Thessaly*, *Tranquebar*, Delayed through mutiny, *Vandalia*, 15th—*Baudelaire*, *Nubia*, *Palmu*, 18th—*Midima Maru*, *Stentor*, *Sydney*, *Telomachus*, 22nd—*Belgrave*, *Denbighshire*, *Mattope*, *Mendes*, *Sumatra*, *Glenfarg*, *Seneca*, *Siam*, *Abens*, 25th—*Konungs*, *Sinica*, *Siam*, *Abens*, 29th—*Calchas*, *Canida*, *Silvia*, *Sibila*, *Yangtze*, Sept. 1st—*Dardanus*, *Derflinger*, *Glorius*, *Kaya Maru*, *Kitano Maru*, *Luetzow*, *Poona*, *Sachsen*, *Tancor*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME

Sept. 1st—Armand Behic, Brasilia.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1911.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION.	VEHICLE'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	G. J. Caldwell, ...	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	About 6th inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Martin, B.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	On 16th inst., at Noon
SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	—	C. C. Talbot, B.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	About 20th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	GERMANY	Ger. str.	—	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ALBIA	Ger. str.	—	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst.
PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	—	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
RHEINFELS	Ger. str.	—	—	Weyhausen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd Oct.
SUVIA	Ger. str.	—	—	Rassau	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th Oct.
SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	—	—	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th Oct.
YRIDIO	Swed. str.	—	—	—	OLOP WIJK CO. LTD.	About 16th inst.
TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	K. Kawata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at D'light
MARU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	F. von Blaizer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at D'light
PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	—	R. Dannecker	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 27th inst.
VORWAERTS	Aus. str.	—	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBEG & CO.	About 5th inst.
KATUNA	Am. str.	—	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst.
ROSERIC	Am. str.	—	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow.
SCOTTISH MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at 11 A.M.
SEAWELL	Jap. str.	—	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	—	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 6 P.M.
MANCHEBIA	Am. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon
CHIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 8th inst.
PERSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon
COLENZA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.
NIKRO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 9th inst., at D'light
MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 14th inst., at A.M.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 19th inst., at Noon
KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon
TITABOEN	Dut. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	Quick despatch.
BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 14th Oct., at Noon
NANCHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-morrow, at Noon
GNEISENAU	Ger. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	About 6th inst.
SUVIA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 6th inst., at 11 A.M

**PET. WILH. KROMMES
ELBERFELD.**

SILK RIBBONS,
IMITATION SILK RIBBONS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1911.

COMMERCIAL

—
EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 2nd.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	19 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	19 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	19 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	19 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	19 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight at 10%	10
ON PARIS.—		
	Bank Bills, on demand	22 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	23 1/2
ON GERMANY.—		
	On demand	18 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—		
	Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	13 1/2
	Bank, on demand	13 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	13 1/2
	Bank, on demand	13 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—		
	Bank, at sight	75
	Private, 30 days sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	88
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Peso	88
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	75
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	108
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	1 1/2 pm.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	1 pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	84
SOVEREIGNs, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.05	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.70	
BAR SILVER, per oz	24 1/2	

SUBSIDARY COINS.		Per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces	55 1/2 discount.
Chinese	10	16.08
Hongkong	20	15.21
Chinese	10	5.94

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS, HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$885, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$25 10/-
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$10, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$1.55
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$82, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 42.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinn. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 60.
Soy Chie Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 23.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	all	\$23, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$49, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$52	all	\$51 1/2, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$54	all	\$51, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 60.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$3.90
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$2.90
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$71, buyers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Rs. 10	all	\$11
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$17 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$450	all	\$200, buyers
INSURANCES.—				
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$125, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.53	all	\$85.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$36.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	215	all	\$15, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$81 1/2, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$220, but @ Ex 73
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	10,000	\$100	all	\$60
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$73, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$27, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 92.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$45, buyers
MINING.—				
Societe Francaise des Charbres du Tonkin	16,000	Rs. 250	all	\$700.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	230,000	\$1	all	\$27, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$100, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$146, sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$36
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$21, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.E.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$224, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	def.	all	\$15, f. 1/2, 100, sel. 125 17.6
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	76/-
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	f. 226.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	55
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$162.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$53, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$2, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$53, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	ordy.	\$10	\$10.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 ftdrs	\$10	all	\$300.
UNITED STATES.—				
POLYMER.—				
Para Rubber in London	4 1/2 per lb. firm.	
Loans. Amount. Value. Interest. Quotation.				
Chinese Imperial 1886 Tls. 767,200 Tls. 250 7/8 p. annum				
VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.				
RUBBER.—				
Daily Wire				
PARA RUBBER IN LONDON				
PARA RUBBER IN CHINA				
PARA RUBBER IN JAPAN				
PARA RUBBER IN INDIA				
PARA RUBBER IN SOUTH AMERICA				
PARA RUBBER IN AUSTRALIA				
PARA RUBBER IN NEW ZEALAND				
PARA RUBBER IN SOUTH AFRICA				
PARA RUBBER IN MALAYSIA				
PARA RUBBER IN THAILAND				
PARA RUBBER IN VIETNAM				
PARA RUBBER IN CAMBODIA				
PARA RUBBER IN LAOS				
PARA RUBBER IN MYANMAR				
PARA RUBBER IN SRI LANKA				
PARA RUBBER IN NEPAL				
PARA RUBBER IN BHUTAN				
PARA RUBBER IN TIBET				
PARA RUBBER IN MONGOLIA				
PARA RUBBER IN KAZAKHSTAN				
PARA RUBBER IN UZBEKISTAN				
PARA RUBBER IN TURKMENISTAN				
PARA RUBBER IN KYRGYZSTAN				
PARA RUBBER IN AZERBAIJAN				
PARA RUBBER IN GEORGIA				
PARA RUBBER IN MOLDOVA				
PARA RUBBER IN UCRANIA				
PARA RUBBER IN ROMANIA				
PARA RUBBER IN BULGARIA				
PARA RUBBER IN SERBIA				
PARA RUBBER IN MONTENEGRO				
PARA RUBBER IN CROATIA				
PARA RUBBER IN SLOVENIA				
PARA RUBBER IN MOLDAVIA				
PARA RUBBER IN TURKEY				
PARA RUBBER IN GREECE				
PARA RUBBER IN CYPRUS				
PARA RUBBER IN ALBANIA				
PARA RUBBER IN MACEDONIA				
PARA RUBBER IN BOSNIA				
PARA RUBBER IN HERZEGOVINA				
PARA RUBBER IN MONTENEGRO				
PARA RUBBER IN BOSNIA				
PARA RUBBER IN HERZEGOVINA				
PARA RUBBER IN MONTENEGRO				
PARA RUBBER IN BOSNIA		</		